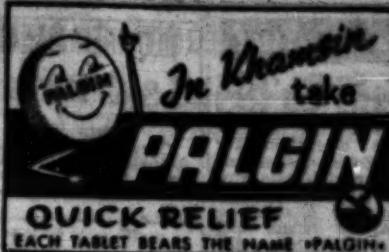


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Advice • Planning • Underwriting

THE "COLD WAR" which the teachers have been waging is about to enter a critical period as D-Day, the TEACHERS' striking of the new school year, comes nearer. If no agreement is reached, the teachers will strike. No one wants a strike, and so it is natural for the teachers to believe they can use the threat as a weapon. Whoever has the strongest nerves — the teachers, the Government or the Histadrut — is likely to win. The children and especially their parents seem to be the losers, who ever wins.

The Government's tactics have been to postpone a show-down as long as possible. In the course of the year, the delays have brought about new situations, and positions are still liable to change. At one time the main issue was the relations among the teachers themselves — the secondary school teachers wished to secede from their Union; the Histadrut adamantly backed the elementary school teachers in refusing to contemplate such a division, while the Government seemed mildly prepared to acknowledge any practical solution. Today, the main issue is that of salaries, and the Government is seemingly more disposed to give up some of its principles than the Histadrut. Indeed, the Histadrut spokesman has said unequivocally that what the Guri Committee recommended was the maximum that the Histadrut would concede. In Government circles one could detect a tendency to try and achieve another compromise by referring the Guri Report to still another Committee. Obviously, the Government believes that once the school-year gets under way, there may be time to discuss the matter again and again, until some compromise is found.

Meanwhile, however, there are signs that the situation is drifting towards still greater complications. The teachers show an enthusiasm for the ideas of the new Minister of Education, namely that radical changes in the school system may compensate for the lack of monetary appreciation for the efforts. On the other hand, the Histadrut wants to prevent any radical change in the wage system now in force. If no overall solution is reached shortly, the elementary and the secondary school teachers may renew their prestige struggle. It would therefore appear that when there are so many fingers in the pie, the time has come to call for something drastic from the outside — to compel the contestants to leave the pie itself alone.

What is needed is a change of vista. The teachers must be given new hope, and at the same time they must be told they must wait for the new pattern to emerge from the chaos. They may be disappointed, but if they have a fair chance to achieve a new status, if they are sure of a new approach, they ought not cling to petty arguments and risk the opprobrium of the general public. If the new Minister of Education wants to achieve success, he must produce this kind of hope, although we know he has been given very short notice. For, if he does not, he may be involved in the screeching wheels of this wage dispute which will ruin education — and the Ministry of Education — alike.

Another Ship Sinks In Arabian Sea

ADEN (UPI). — A second ship was yesterday reported to have sunk in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Aden. Unconfirmed reports said the 157-ton Italian vessel *Lantenna* sank 60 miles south of Aden on August 5. Five persons were reported missing.

Thirteen survivors of the Liberian tanker *World Sky*, which sank in the Arabian Sea last week, arrived yesterday at Aden airport.

Soviets Expel U.S. Tourist For 'Espionage'

MOSCOW (UPI). — An American tourist, Robert Christner, alleged to have collected "intelligence information" and photographed warships in the Soviet Union last month, has been expelled from Russia, it was announced here yesterday.

The U.S. Embassy was informed by an oral communication yesterday morning that Americans efforts to exploit tourists for purposes of espionage must be stopped. American sources said.

But an Embassy spokesman said the tourist had knowledge of Christner.

Mr. Leslie Brady, of the U.S. Embassy, was called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry where an official read him a statement on the expulsion.

Only the previous day, an American air attaché was ordered to leave the country because of alleged espionage.

Plans, Photographs

Christner was stated by Tass to have made topographic plans in various districts, noting on the railroads and roads and railroads. He also photographed various objects. His notes and films were kept in a special belt under his clothes, Tass said.

It added that Christner made his place in Lvov, Kiev, and Baku, and other cities. In Baku, he allegedly took photographs of the warships lying in the bay.

He had a good command of the Russian language, which he studied in a military school, Tass said.

In Washington, the State Department said this and similar actions constitute a "somewhat hysterical effort" by the Russians to inflame public opinion in preparation for the trial of Francis Powers, the U-2 spy plane pilot who crashed in Russia May 1, scheduled for next Wednesday.

The Soviet government has a tremendous publicity show,

meanwhile, said Powers' parents left yesterday by air on their way to the Soviet Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Powers, of Mount Vernon, Virginia, were accompanied by a local businessman, Mr. Sol Cury, and Dr. Louis Ingram, both family friends.

The pilot's wife, Mrs. Barbara Powers, is due to fly to Moscow tonight. Her departure has been delayed by difficulties in getting Russian visas for some lawyers she is taking with her.

Powers' trial is due to begin on August 17.

Bid to Retrieve US 'Moon' Capsule

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP). — America's newest satellite was yesterday flung round the earth once every 90 minutes, awaiting the radio signal to hurtle a 300-pound capsule towards Earth.

Orion XIII was launched into a perfect orbit from this West Coast missile base on Wednesday. On the satellite's 17th trip across the top of the world late Thursday afternoon (Pacific Time), a radio signal was due to trigger an operation. The Air Force has tried six times without success: recovery of a capsule of instruments from a vehicle in orbit.

Planes trained trap-door-like marks a year today waiting to try and catch the falling capsule as it parachuted earthwards. Ships were also standing by in case the planes missed.

Three hours after launching, instruments indicated the second stage had detached from its first-stage motor and was orbiting the earth in an egg-shaped course, rising 450 miles at its highest point and 260 miles at its lowest.

The capsule was scheduled to be detached at a height of about 200 miles.

From Cape Canaveral, Florida, the U.S. Air Force on Wednesday successfully launched an operational prototype of the intercontinental range Titan missile. The 200-ton, four-stage missile hit a target zone 6,000 miles away, off the South Atlantic island of Ascension, covering the distance in about 25 minutes.

The capsule was to be recovered by a team of technicians from the space agency.

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Social & Personal

President Isak Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Borodov, at the Ben-Zvi Institute in Jerusalem.



**Ezra Benson Due
Here Today**

A dinner in honour of Mrs. Anna Cahane, President of the Women's League for Israel, sponsors of Batei Ha'ilot in Israel, and her daughter, was given by the Working Women's Council at the Ramat Hotel in Tel Aviv. Among those present were Mrs. Behar, Deputy Director of the Knesset, and General Secretary of the Council; Mrs. Yehudit Simhon, Mrs. Batia Abady, members of the Secretariat of the Council, and Heads of Batei Ha'ilot in Israel. (See Pg. VII.)

A reception for Mr. and Mrs. William Schuman was held at the Tel Aviv Hilton on Tuesday evening, with the aid of the Detroit Hilton-Campaign in honour of Mr. Harry Schuman. Greetings were extended by A. Ben-Shushan, Secretary of the Arab Labour Council; Mr. A. Sheban, Mr. I. Hamlit; Mr. William Schuman, who spoke on behalf of his father.

The Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel welcomed eight new families this week who came to settle from the U.S. and Canada.

Visitors to the Wizo Baby Home and Child Centre in Jerusalem this week have included a group of Zionists working from the United Kingdom, members of the Alpha-Omega delegation of dentists from the United States, and 92 members of the Junior J.N.P. group from Britain.

Mr. Shimon Samet, of "Ha'retz," will speak on "Five Days with Mr. Khrushchev" at Z.O.A. House at 8:30 p.m. tonight.

ENGAGED
ROZENTAL-KURC
The engagement is announced between Paul Rosenthal and Etta Kurc, both of Melbourne, Australia. Tel Aviv, August 12, 1960.

**FLN 'Court' Condemns
Two French Soldiers**

TUNIS (Reuter). — The Information Ministry of the "Provisional Government" announced yesterday that military tribunals of the insurgent National Liberation Army had sentenced two French soldiers to death.

The names of the soldiers are Chirine, Georges Galli and Michel de Castera, and said they were found guilty of "crimes against the Algerian population."

The two sentenced to death are among an undisclosed number of Frenchmen, all believed to be French soldiers captured in Algeria, whom the "Provisional Government" announced in a communiqué here on Tuesday would be tried by insurgent military courts.

In Algiers, official sources said five Algerians, including a woman, who were abducted this week near Mostaganem, Northern Algeria, were found by French troops on Wednesday with their throats cut.

The incident was the third this month by insurgents against Algerians in the area suspected of being "lukewarm" or "hostile," the sources stated. Fifteen Algerians, including four women, were killed in earlier incidents.

Carr Letter — Page 4

**'Israel Not Ready
For Fontainbleau'**

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The idea of establishing a luxury hotel in Israel modelled after the Fontainbleau Hotel in Miami Beach is "not yet practical."

This was stated yesterday by Mr. Ben Novak, principal partner of the Fontainbleau before he left the country with Mr. Novak after a three-day visit to the Government Tourist Corporation. It was their first visit to Israel.

Also leaving Israel yesterday were Mr. Samuel Orrit, a friend of Mr. Novak and Chairman of the Greater Miami Israel Bond Committee, Mrs. Orrit and their son.

LYDDA FLIGHTS
FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 600 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia — 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul, Rome and London — 0850. B.E.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London — 0900. El Al 209 to Rome — 1000. El Al 209 to Rome and New York — 1330.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 600 from London, New York — 0600 from Cyprus — 1855. El Al 209 from Rome and Athens — 1855. El Al 209 from New York, London — 1730. DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 240 from Rome and Amsterdam — 0730. T.W.A. 800 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. El Al 410 from Tel Aviv — 0750. Cyprus — 1855. El Al 209 from Rome, Istanbul, Rome and London — 0850. B.E.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London — 0900. El Al 209 to Rome — 1000. El Al 209 to Rome and New York — 1330.

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 600 from London, New York — 0600 from Cyprus — 1855. El Al 209 from Rome and Athens — 1855. El Al 209 from New York, London — 1730. DEPARTURES: Olympic 415 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

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AIDA

Opera by Verdi
Tomorrow, Sat., Aug. 13
Tues., Aug. 16, Sat., Aug. 20

LA PERICOLO

Opera by Donizetti
Mon., Aug. 15, Wed., Aug. 21

FLEDERMAUS

Wednesday, Aug. 17

All performances start at 8:30 P.M. Box office 10:30-12:30. Tel. 7780. Post. Ramat Gan.

AM A CAMERA

Comedy by John van Druten
Opening night:

Mon., 15th and Tues., 16th
E.O.A. House, Tel. Aviv,
8:30 p.m.

Tickets: 1000. Tel. 7780.
Post. Ramat Gan.

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AND AT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

Castro Charges U.S. Plotting With Fascist Priests' in Cuba

HAVANA. — Premier Fidel Castro charged early yesterday that the U.S. Embassy plotted with "fascist priests" to foster the church-state conflict in Cuba. "There is no doubt that the last priests turned loose its last peons (submissive servants)," he said in a speech lasting 3½ hours to a group of cooperative directors.

"There is no doubt that Cuban imperialism has restricted his activities by playing the Cuban national anthem."

"Dr. Castro's wife was

turning him toward the end of his speech was barely audible. He showed no other signs, however, of his activities in recent weeks.

He said the Cuban sugar crop for the next three years is assured, and added that it will be 15 per cent greater in 1961 than in 1959 because of the efficiency of the cooperatives.

In Washington, the State Department Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, commenting on Dr. Castro's speech, said

the Cuban regime has destroyed freedom of speech and freedom of the press. "It has destroyed economic and professional associations, the university and other free institutions, and now apparently it is attacking freedom of worship," he declared.

Mr. White called it "patently false" to attribute to the U.S. Government any role in determining catholic policies and actions" in Cuba.

Pirates and Yanks Consolidate Lead

NEW YORK (AP). — Pittsburgh and New York strengthened their hold on the top spots in the major Leagues.

Pirates posted their seventh straight victory and the Yankees got a combined two-hitter pitching performance from three pitchers.

But it remained for 41-year-old Ted Williams to steal the show in Wednesday. While the Pirates were defeating the Chicago Cubs behind the four-pitching of Vern Law, the Yankees won blanking the Chicago White Sox 6-0, the ageless Williams drove in three runs with two home runs to lead Boston to a 6-1 victory over Cleveland.

Williams' two home runs had his career total to 513 and gave him sole possession of the third place in career home runs.

Babe Ruth and Jimmy Foxx are all-time list. Ted also scored three of the Cub's runs.

The Baltimore Orioles took sole possession of second place by downing Detroit 4-2, as the White Sox dropped to third — 2½ games behind.

The Pirates were defeating the Los Angeles Dodgers 3-2, and Cincinnati downed San Francisco, 5-3.

In the American League, Kansas City crushed Washington, 10-1, tomorrow.

HAIFA

* Tourist Centre: Youth Aliya Office, 22 Ha'elulot, Tel Aviv.

* Exhibitions: —

— Art Galleries: Pavillion 9 Alhazri, 10-1, 4-7.

Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Hasharon, tomorrow: 10-1.

TEI ALIYAH: —

Paintings by Mordechai Levanon, 120 etchings by Marc Chagall. Selections from the collection. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

Paintings by Avigdor Louisberg, Selected Israeli Painters, Today 10-1, tomorrow.

HAIFA —

* Tourist Centre: Youth Aliya Office, 22 Ha'elulot, Tel Aviv.

* Exhibitions: —

Hiroshima and Japanese landscapes, Museum of Japanese Art, 29 Sderot Hanassi, Tel Aviv.

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Antique Show: 45 in Florya, Tel Aviv.

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Israel Welcomes Nepal's Premier

Led Fight Against Despotism of the Ranas

By David Neeman, M.A.

TODAY Israel welcomes a distinguished leader and a fine man, the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. B.P. Koirala. I had the great pleasure of being a guest of his country only a short time ago, as a delegate of Mapai to the conference of the party which he heads. One cannot presume to give a comprehensive description of Nepal after a period of seven days, all of which were spent in the capital city of Kathmandu; but no more time is actually required to form an idea of this legendary country, with its magnificent scenery from the Himalaya ranges in the north to the tropical nature preserve of Tarai on the Indian frontier in the south. Nor need you spend more than a few days in Nepal in order to learn to know and respect the character of its people whose ascetic appearance, lean and muscular bodies and serious and meditative countenances, the legacy of the wondrous Hindu and Buddhist faiths, reflect the hardships of a wild and mountainous country where burdens must still be carried on men's backs.

If there is a nation which eats its bread by the sweat of its brow it is the Nepalese people, the nature of whom has fostered in them tenacity, self-sacrifice and bravery. It is no coincidence that Nepal is an independent country that has never known the conqueror's yoke, and it is equally true that its Gurkha sons are renowned throughout Asia as fearless warriors, loyal and devoted to their task.

Koirala is typical of the best in his people. No one can fail to be impressed by the radiant personality of this noble Brahmin, whose grave and thoughtful face can break into a pleasant and genial smile. In his slight and lithe body, his slow and quiet speech, And he is indeed a man to whom an historic task has fallen and on whose shoulders it continues to rest.

Tyranny of the Ranas

For Nepal, which had been able to protect her freedom from the onslaughts of powerful empires to the north and south, had plunged for over a century in servitude to one of its own feudal families, the powerful and despotic Ranas, who held even the kingly dynasty in their sway. The office of Prime Minister was theirs by inheritance, as well as all the ministries, the post of Commander-in-Chief and all the high offices in the civil service. To serve in tents and purposes, the whole country was their estate and the state exchequer their private purse.

The forfeiture of all their freedoms and their subjugation to the Ranas' tyranny was like a gaping wound to the Nepalese, as if they were bidden to a foreign occupant; and the family was one of those who closed the frontiers high against this seemingly invincible regime. B.P. his brothers and his father all belonged to a group of patriots who would not give in to despotism—and paid the price of their devotion to the people in suffering: including the loss of all their privileges and long prison sentences. B.P.'s father died in torment in Kathmandu's jail. B.P. himself became a

rebel and a martyr while still a young man. He left the country and took refuge in India, but from time to time he would return to the frontier and kindle the fires of rebellion anew among the young people whom he had organized as an underground.

He also joined Gandhi's freedom movement and took part in the campaign of resistance against British rule.

Loyal to Gandhi's famous principles, he spent years in Indian prisons. After his release he had the good fortune to meet the men who lead India's state and people today, most of whom were incarcerated for years in British jails.

He realized the importance of these moral and intellectual leaders.

It is clear that the years of Koirala spent in the company of the Indian leaders had a profound influence on him and inspired in him a special way of thinking. Particularly apparent is the personal influence of his distinguished leader and friend, Jayaprakash Narayan, one of India's profoundest thinkers and founders of her Socialist party.

After India had received her independence, B.P. Koirala dedicated himself again entirely to the organization of a movement of resistance to the Ranas' rule. In 1950 he and his colleagues succeeded in carrying out a

daring plot in which the King himself was involved. The coup deposed the Prime Minister, scoured the Rana family, killed the wife, restored the venerated King to his rightful place and freed him from the tradition under which he had been a prisoner in his own palace for generations.

Planning and organization, devotion and daring had borne fruit, and the country was freed from despotic rule.

But several years had to elapse before democratic patterns could be established in a monarchic regime among a people that had never known the meaning of popular rule in the modern sense.

And when the day came to hold free and democratic elections, the people indicated their confidence in the Nepalese Socialist Congress Party by giving it nearly 80 out of the 109 seats in Parliament. Koirala became Prime Minister.

Plans for Development

The Nepalese nation is now working hard to raise its standard of living. Mr. Koirala's Socialist Government is preparing plans for agricultural and industrial development in the particularly difficult conditions of Nepal's rugged terrain and decades of neglect in the fields of education, culture and development. Those who have been privileged, however, to

see the nation's serious-minded and energetic leaders at their conference and to sense, in the temples of their ancient capital, the eternal values of their faith and their culture, are certain that if the people of Nepal and their King continue to put their trust in these leaders, their efforts will be crowned with success. All the peoples around us in mutual aid among nations are in duty bound to give the Nepalese nation their assistance.

Mr. Koirala first visited Israel two years ago before he became Prime Minister. Moshe Sharett received Koirala, a few other Israelis and I had the opportunity to talk to him at length and to meet him at international socialist conferences. Each time we were impressed anew by his nobility and the power of his personality, and each time we were happy to find common language with him in our common aspiration for liberty, equality and a democratic society based on man's freedom. We rejoiced when in his first year of office, the Prime Minister of Nepal sent to the establishment of diplomatic relations and the strengthening of personal contacts with our State. I am confident that Israel's leaders and its people will welcome Mr. Koirala as an honoured guest and a friend.

PARIS LETTER

By Maurice Carr

FUEL FOR A DYING FIRE

for economic reasons, overall effectiveness were somewhat reduced, powerful mobile columns were formed and thrown into action, to crush the FLN, systematically, first one region then another.

As each area was thus cleared, its protection was entrusted to lightly armed detachments of loyal Moslems. Ideally, every village was to be defended by its own inhabitants.

So effective has this procedure proved, that in the greater part of Algeria today civilian traffic flows on highways and byways unscathed by the rebels, who have built all municipalities in the country are being administered by Moslem mayors backed by a majority of Moslem councilors. Industrialization is proceeding as fast as technical know-how can be mobilized. New factories are starting up at the average rate of two a day. Powered as they are or will be by cheap gas from the Sahara, the Moslems have offered to reinforce the FLN, with arms and men despatched via Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. And what钾ing yell, Moscow has begun to mutter.

New Strategy

Consider, first, the internal situation. The position in Algeria has changed vastly since de Gaulle's accession to power. Previously the French army employed a defensive strategy. Half a million troops were spread very thin, to form a largely static country-wide network. The theory was that the insurgents would be caught in its toils. In practice, as the mesh was wide, the roving FLN bands were able to harass or ignore the French forces at will. It looked as if "belligerent co-existence" between the two adversaries might go on until doomsday.

Then, under Gaullist leadership, the French adopted a new offensive strategy. While,

it is as difficult to stamp out as is gangsterism in any, even the most civilized society. What is to be done about it?

De Gaulle has tried, through an appeal to reason, to convince the FLN chieftains that they have everything to gain by acceptance of his three-stage peace plan: a cease-fire agreement followed by negotiations with all sections of Algerian opinion to establish the terms of a referendum, and finally the holding of the referendum in which the Algerian people will freely choose their own national status.

Algerian Algeria

The French President has declared his personal preference for "Algerian Algeria linked with France." This formula can be translated into plain language as follows:

The essential characteristic of Algeria is its multi-racial composition. Hence the overriding need is to promote equality between its diversified communities—Arabs, Berbers, Kabylians, Mzabites, Jews, Christians, of European stock who should be constitutionally assured of adequate representation on the country's democratically elected administrative bodies.

Suitable provincial assemblies should be set up and capped by a parliament and government in Algiers, the capital. The "Algerian Algeria" should adopt some rule of thumb for the French: Moslems erected all along the eastern and western frontiers of Algeria.

Appeal to Reason

None the less, the FLN campaign of terrorism continues, as exemplified by the massacre the other day of bathers on a holiday beach.

Men, women and children, Moslems as well as Christians and Jews, being among the victims slain or maimed in indiscriminately. Such activity

is "Frenchification," that is, enforced assimilation of Algeria's 9,000,000 Moslems to the French way of life.

The other is *cession* from the FLN, which, if carried into effect, would result in a mass exodus of the 1,200,000 Europeans who rightly look upon Algeria, which they and their forefathers have built up over the past 120 years, as that of their homeland no less than that of the Moslems.

However, neither the Algerians of European descent, nor their Moslem friends marked down by the FLN, nor the French army would be likely to take matters lying down. Algeria would then in all probability be partitioned from the Irish pattern, the Moslems already being widely discussed.

The central coastal part together with the uninhabited oil-rich Sahara, might well become an integral part of France, while the unviable eastern and western rumps of Algeria would presumably attach themselves to Tunisia and Morocco respectively.

Logic of the Situation

Slowly, reluctantly, the FLN leaders are coming to terms with the inescapable logic of the situation. The new Algeria, which de Gaulle proposes to them, is to be swiftly emancipated socially and economically from the African to the European level, and its political freedom, large from the outset, is bound to grow at the pace of its inconsiderate heaps fuel on a now dying conflagration.

Reader's Letter

TRUMPET CALL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir—I wish to thank the I.P.O. for its excellent choice of an exceptionally fine first trumpet in the performance of "La Forza del Destino" at the Binyanei Ha'ouma on July 21, although Mr. Yohanan Boehm made commendatory remarks about the trumpet in his review of your issue of July 24.

May Mr. Boehm never have the discomfort of having to sit through a concert played by the Philadelphia Orchestra or The New York Philharmonic; for if he does, he will find the same "glares" and braying blaring tone in not only the trumpet, but the whole brass section.

Yours etc.

A. GRAHAM

Tel Aviv (Philadelphia),
July 25.

Beach Queen Contest 1960

"RIVIERA" — Bat Yam

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 15, 1960 at 8:30

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Yours truly,
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Pattern Emerges

HERE was an unusual unanimity in the Knesset this week; all the parties, from Herut to the Communists supported a special Government amendment to the Administrative Ordinance which will enable Adolf Eichmann to appoint a defense counsel from abroad. In view of the particular circumstances of the case all the Knesset factions except the Communists had also agreed to heed an earlier request by the Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs to waive debate.

Although the amendment, as it referred to the Law Committee and therefore cannot be finally passed until after the Knesset begins its winter session at the end of October it is expected that, some weeks before the final passage, Robert Servatius, the stocky grey-haired 60-year-old Cologne lawyer who was chosen by Eichmann at the suggestion of his brother, a small-town lawyer himself, is expected to come to Israel for a first face-to-face meeting with his client.

Servatius claims that he was never a member of the Nazi Party and that he entered the army in 1939 "to save himself from further molesting by the party." He is actually found it after the case is over. He considers himself well above the issues involved in the trial and claims to have decided to take the case only because Eichmann's friends can't and his enemies won't. Servatius hinted at a possible line the defense might adopt in the conduct of the case when he said the trial might bring out facts about the complicity of non-Nazis and perhaps also of foreign nations in the fate of many of the victims. Servatius also realized the historical importance of his defense statement, which in his opinion might be regarded by many Jews as the basic German stand-point on the issues involved.

File Unsealed

Meanwhile the evidence gathered abroad by Bureau 06 was piling up, and this week the work of the Israeli investigation team was assisted by the unearthing of a copy in Washington of a composite file on the activities of the notorious "Sectio- n 4," Eichmann's headquarters for the liquidation of Jews throughout German-occupied territory. The material was discovered by Mr. Erwin Schule, Head of the West German Central Office for Prosecution of Nazi-Crimes who now is in U.S. on a special mission to seek for evidences against Eichmann and other war criminals. The German researchers appeared amazed that such valuable files were found in a huge and poorly catalogued mass of Nazi documents that had been captured by U.S. forces and brought to Washington after the war, only to be stored away in warehouses. While the investigators of

Israel's Industrial Finances A Second Look

Report to the
Government of Israel

U.S. International Cooperation Administration

ISRAEL'S WEEK

CONTINENTAL-ALLIED COMPANY, INC.

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Bureau 06 were waiting for their visas to the Soviet Union and other East European countries, to gather more relevant material on the Eichmann case, after his re-appearance, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry.

Government Moves Out

THE tendency in the Government's economic policy is towards decentralization, Professor Patashik's report on the first decade of the Israeli economy showed that the proportion of total investment originating in Government funds declined from 80 per cent in 1954 to 57.8 per cent in 1968, while the proportion of Government majority-owned to private enterprises went up from 30.3 per cent in 1952 to 57 per cent in 1958.

The latest developments in this general direction have been inspired by the World Bank, which demanded the formation of a separate port authority. If the company was put into the hands of purely commercial interests, there was a real danger it might sell out at some later time to the world potash cartel.

The Horowitz mission to New York, which negotiated with the World Bank last month, was mostly responsible for the Israeli acceptance of principle that the Government be a minority among the shareholders (though now a small minority remains to be determined in continuing negotiations). It is felt that ultimate control would nevertheless be retained by Israel, and responsible Israelis at that time believed that Bank Leumi and comparable financial institutions could be trusted, together with their American shareholder, the Board, the Israeli Government, to ensure that this natural resource is exploited in consonance with the national interest, which is: maximal output at maximal speed with a maximal export drive.

There is an adverse side to this in its reaction to the loan request for Dead Sea Works demanding that this company cease to be responsible to the Government and come under a Board of Directors on which the Government may sit but may not hold a majority of voting shares.

The Israeli authorities faced a dilemma: it was worth while, in order to get a \$22-million loan on exceptionally easy terms and another \$11m. of underwritten short investment from two prominent American

Budget in other directions instead.

Controversy on Credit

A REPORT released on the report by the representatives of a firm of economists in Washington at the initiative of the American aid authorities has aroused a great deal of comment. The author of the report, Edward A. Tenenbaum, failed to see any inflationary situation in Israel, defined the connection between the amount of money in circulation and the purchasing power of the local market, and deplored the shortage of working capital which compelled business-men to seek artificial forms of credit — what he calls "do-it-yourself" money, such as inter-corporate credit, long-term loans at an interest in excess of the legal rates, post-dated cheques and the rest. "All this, if it con-

tinues, unchecked," stated the report, "will turn Israel from a nation of farmers and industrial producers into a nation of spendthrifts and usurers."

In sum Mr. Tenenbaum recommends that additional IL 100m. of credit should be made available this year. (See Part III, Col. 1)

It was not denied by the disputants that credit was short in Israel, whereas loan capital for development purposes was available on a large scale. But figures put out this week by the Bank of Israel seem to indicate the ground from under Mr. Tenenbaum's feet. Additional bank credit made available in 1969 came to IL 250m., of which IL 200m. was put into circulation in the first half of the year. The figure for the first half of 1970 had already reached IL 150m., and the movement of new credit into the economy is greater in the second half of each year. It is probable that the figure suggested by Mr. Tenenbaum will be reached or possibly even exceeded.

According to the American consultant, bank credit rose by IL 7m. in the 12 months ending in March 1969. (The Bank of Israel figures hint at a much higher rise.) He foresees a similar increase this year, i.e. IL 20m. more in credit in needed. "That a country with a gross national product of \$1,000m. a year should hardly deserve a difference is hard to believe. The difference could hardly be an issue of debate since it is not properly known to exist."

It remains to be seen where the new cost-of-living allowances will bring debated this week between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers and the higher minimum levies announced by the government.

It is understood that Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, supports the Tercumah proposal in its tendency to take a more expansionist view of monetary policy than would be approved

by the banking authorities who are pre-occupied with the over-riding need for price stability. In any case his Minister this week finally offered 200 copies of the 200-page report and distributed them to interested persons. It may never have been published at all; it is understood he had not a copy, brought here from Washington last week, fallen into the hands of a "Ma'ariv" reporter — giving rise to a good deal of newspaper controversy, especially with Dr. David Joseph, new Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, as proof that the Old City need not have been lost, as their party had always maintained. Perhaps the mellowness was due to the fact that this was the last session of the Knesset for the current year, and there were reports of two and a half hours' change. Or possibly to the fact that Dr. Joseph, after all, is not a military expert but a legal one, and the legal aspect of the situation in the Old City in the crucial spring of 1948 was not the one that chiefly mattered.

Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke quietly for almost an hour, much of the time in an academic mood, as though he were lecturing to a student assembly. In it he admitted the loss of the Old City no longer touches him? Or that he believes today that had we kept the whole area it would have been more difficult to incorporate Jerusalem in the State? And when he says that it was 200 years from the time of Joshua's return to the establishment of King David in Jerusalem to his simply confidence that if the State is secure

the day will come when the Western Wall at least will again be freely accessible?

He dropped a sly hint here and there that he had been made the "old man" of the time, the people who today constitute Herut were not in the best position to know what was going on in those days. Most certainly the kind of party forces provided by a parliamentary majority, common at least, suited or all too well to establish such facts.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's tantalizing hint that his intentions were not clear, but that he will allow his views on them to be published until all those concerned are no longer among the living, should be enough to set off a second round of speculation.

BY AND LARGE it has been a fruitful year, with an exceptionally large amount of legislation completed. We have incorporated into the law the principles of equality and the youth laws, and the adoption and the youth laws have been passed. Now time will have to show whether they will serve well in practice. These are social laws whose spirit is not always parallel to that of traditional Jewish law, and each has represented a struggle with the religious factions. It seems, of course, that we have people living according to both to separate codes of law.

Parliamentary Report

Mellowness on the Eve of Adjournment

THERE was a strangely mellow atmosphere in the Knesset on Wednesday when Mr. Ben-Gurion rose on behalf of Herut, the party, on the eve of the adjournment of Dr. David Joseph, new Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, as proof that the Old City need not have been lost, as their party had always maintained.

At the time, the people who today constitute Herut were not in the best position to know what was going on in those days. Most certainly the kind of party forces provided by a parliamentary majority, common at least, suited or all too well to establish such facts.

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1940, Destination Unknown



Delegates to first conference of Mercaz Lagolah (left) at Eritrean Headquarters, February 1945, at Tripoli, Italy. At right, members of the Jewish Brigade Unit N. 25 Water Tank Co. 178 OTG, meeting in Barks, Libya.

By MARTIN BLAUMER
TWENTY years have gone by? How quickly time passes! And yet we alive everything has remained in my memory.

September 12, 1940: A small room on the fourth floor of a building in Shariat el Fadil, Cairo. On the floor four mattresses, each placed on three boards lying on two blocks of wood. Next to each was a small locker, where one after another came in, writing and reading and things like that in the corner, kithabs and suitcases. The walls are bare; one lonely bulb hangs from the ceiling. This is my new world. For how long? Who knows?

At the end of July I and arrived at Garsland Training Depot. Recruiting procedure was not long. A few weeks in tents, several lessons, the daily drill by Scottish NGOs of the Regular Army, "P.T." and the "passing-out parade," squad after squad of Jewish Airmen. A mixed crowd we were, from which a homogeneous mass was slowly formed, uniformly dressed, marching in step.

And then came the day of departure, partly hoped for, partly dreaded. A need of buses took us to Lydd. Where the train was ready to take us to unknown destinations. The wheels started rolling, station after station past our windows. The groves were eaten up by the desert, the desert was pushed aside by the sea, which escorted us almost as far as the canal. Off the train, onto the ferry; off the ferry, onto the train; and here he am.

November 8, 1941: Last week our big push in the desert began. We were thoroughly prepared. This was the first battle we had never heard of before. And our British comrades are meeting Jews who are as proud to be Palestinians as they are to be British. Thus we have a task to perform besides our duties in the service.

July 29, 1941: Rommel is 80 miles from Alexandria. The tension grows hour by hour. More men are needed and we are sitting here in an office.

January 24, 1942: A tent somewhere in the desert. Nothing but stones and brush for miles, and a very indistinct range of mountains on the horizon. After many months of waiting my hopes have turned into reality. I have been sent out a thousand miles away from the job I wanted. I am a thousand miles away from civilization, past deserted battle-fields and trenches, mined towns and lonely graves near the roadside. I am here together with a small group of Palestinians under the command of an English officer.

The Germans have been retreating fast and we have to be quick to keep pace with them. The landscape grows more beautiful the farther north we go. Hills covered with woods, fields yellow with corn, large olive groves stretching for miles and miles on both sides of the road. The thunder of the gun barrage is distinctly audible, the roar of enemy

planes disturbs us frequently till the explosions tell us that the load went off and the danger is over—or vice versa we have to look out the next morning for unexploded bombs.

Yesterday I went into a little village near the front-line. Everyone had left the village. We strolled along in the deserted streets, full of bomb craters between partially or totally destroyed houses. Suddenly we found ourselves in the native quarter. A queer sight, these caves with small holes through which one has to creep in order to get in, without windows or doors, their roof partially collapsed and dirty background. And here in this forsaken place, in the middle of the road, I found in the dust a partly burnt-out *Siddur* and *Bible*.

August 10, 1944: It is nine o'clock in the evening, one hour after curfew. I have just come back from a sort of "dinner," a Friday evening meal with the new community of the Jewish Community of Florence. It has taken me a long trip and many anxious moments to get into the town in order to bring help to the remaining Jewish families and try to reorganize the community on behalf of the "Merka La-got."

I do hope that this night will be quieter than the last. My tunic is exhausted.

23:15: Heavy artillery duel outside Florence. Still, one gets used even to this noise—more or less.

05:15: Woke up to heavy explosions. I can clearly distinguish the flying of stones and splintered glass.

05:20: It is getting worse. I get up to see smoke on the ground floor. A large crowd fills the small room, mostly in pyjamas, shivering in the cold, children crying—"a true picture of misery in 'Shelter' (no concrete, no bricks, no sandbags). Everyone is looking at the 'stranger.' What am I to do?"

05:30: Shells continue to fall. To be buried under a bomb-building would be bad luck considering the purpose of my visit.

05:30: One of the guests, an elderly man, has a stroke.

05:40: Met the camp committee and talked until long after midnight. Received lists of present inmates with over 2,000 names and a letter from an American Jewish Chaplain asking for immediate action to make it possible to go to Palestine for all those thousands who so desire.

05:45: I am here together with a small group of Palestinians under the command of an English officer.

The Germans have been retreating fast and we have to be quick to keep pace with them. The landscape grows more beautiful the farther north we go. Hills covered with woods, fields yellow with corn, large olive groves stretching for miles and miles on both sides of the road. The thunder of the gun barrage is distinctly audible, the roar of enemy

planes disturbs us frequently till the explosions tell us that the load went off and the danger is over—or vice versa we have to look out the next morning for unexploded bombs.

05:45: Shelling has stopped. It is quiet now, except the choking of the sick man and the crying of his wife. The daughter keeps admiringly calm.

05:50: Had a few minutes sleep. Somebody wakes me up, "the condition is getting worse. Can't you try again? No, you can't." What on earth can I do? Got out and shouted "Police" again. No reply. What can I do? They wanted this war, not I.

06:00: Ambulance comes and takes the man to hospital. It had taken five hits, killing two patients and wounding others. The guests have retired to their rooms. All that stood around the window were burned-down candles, a matress and four upturned chairs.

Reaching the Survivors

A night in Florence...
10:15: I shall never forget this day:

What does the travel order say which I wheeled at Fifth Army Headquarters out of the American colonel who was about to go on leave? "You will proceed on or after June 7th, 1945, to Austria and Germany for the purpose of accomplishing an assigned mission. Upon completion of this mission you will return to your present station." Little did I know that my mission was to get to concentration camps and refugee centres in order to collect data preparatory to extending assistance to the remnants of European Jewry on enemy territory.

So here I am, the first Palestinian Jew in Dachau. A tiny clean typical German village amongst fields surrounded by rows of trees. For years people were living here working here, following their daily routine undisturbed, whilst only a few metres away, on the other side of a tall grey wall people died by the thousands each day. Who can believe that the Germans did not know what was going on behind those barbed wires?

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Economic News Briefs from Abroad

The world's largest tunnel — 11 kms. long — will be completed by the end of next year at the low cost of \$25m. It will provide a two-lane roadway under the 4,800-metre peak of Mont Blanc, Europe's highest mountain, shortening the distance from Paris to Rome by 200 kilometers.

Competition by contractors and suppliers of equipment was part of the reason that cut-throat prices have been secured. Manufacturers were more concerned with publicity than profit.

Machines are boring into the granite simultaneously from the French and Italian sides. The French contractor, Chatelet, is paid three times the fee of its Italian counterpart, and has mounted a highly mechanized operation. The tunnel face is drilled from an 80-ton triple-decked platform mounting four heavy hydraulically-operated rock drills on each level. Electric trains carry

the rock away, running along a double track provided with signal points.

The Italian team was fortunate in avoiding a dependence on such heavy equipment, since it happened that they ran into bad geological conditions. At one point water poured into the tunnel at the rate of 200 litres a second, and twice the roof collapsed.

A contract has been let for the construction of a steel plant at Azna in north Persia, with an annual output of 300,000 tons, together with an iron mine and a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

Investment of some £1,000,000 will be put in by an Anglo-German consortium — first partnership between the two countries on such a great scale — comprising a British group called the Metallurgical Equipment Export Company (MEECO) and a number of German concerns headed by Daimler-Benz, AEG and Hoechst. The deal will be completed by 1960 at the earliest.

Britain's Citrus Imports

Britain imported last year her greatest amount of citrus since the early fifties, though figures were still less than prewar. The reason is the decline in former wastage through splitting, dissection and packing, and the increased consumption of imported fruit juices. However, modern citrus is likewise imported in such large quantities in U.K. factories.

Largest supplier is Israel, which is run a close second by South Africa, though the latter delivers its citrus in the summer, so that it does not compete directly with Israel. Blank periods are May and November, when no citrus is available for import, and therefore prices are at their highest. Cyprus, which exports in winter like Israel, is free of the 10 per cent customs levied on imports from non-Commonwealth countries.

Present market price of oranges in Britain (converted at the premium exchange rate for Israel's citrus exporters) varies from IL5 to IL6 for 20 kilos, whereas the

retail price ranges from 15 to 17% above per orange in accordance with the season and the vagaries of the market.

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ESKOL FACES HARD TASK IN BRITAIN

By S. J. GOLDSTEIN, Economic Fast Correspondent

LONDON. — The field of British investments in Israel remains unexplored; only the surface has been scratched.

This comment was made to our reporter by an international banker in connection with Mr. Levi Eshkol's forthcoming visit to Britain to meet several important investors.

This banker pointed out, however, that parts of Africa and the Far East are competing in the same market for investments and are offering better conditions than Israel.

The appeal to the sentiment of Jewish financiers is no longer valid, he said, as business deals with Jewish and non-Jewish investors alike can succeed in attracting capital to Israel.

Common Market Revolutionizes European Farm Economy

By KARL L. BIRNHEIM

THE transformation of agriculture now going on in Western Europe is as drastic as the industrial revolution in the last century. The genius of the Common Market with its gradual disappearance of customs barriers is creating an economic unit with a population of over 160,000,000 and opening an era of strong competition between various zones within the market. In farming the trend is, as in other large economic units, towards monocultures. Crop will be grown where conditions are best and production costs lowest.

The population of Western Europe is steadily rising in town and country. The traditional differentiation between the two is breaking down. The growth of industry, of traffic arteries and urbanising is encroaching on farmland at a frightening pace. In the North Rhine and Westphalia, 400 dunams of farmland are lost every day.

The mechanization and motorization of farming creates a new set of economic conditions; the farm area must have a minimum size and the field parcels should, if at all possible, form a single unit. The economic minimum size of a farm is growing steadily. It is now agreed among experts that at least 400 dunams are required to ensure the farmer a standard of living comparable to that afforded in other occupations. The majority of farms in Western Europe do not meet these conditions. They are doomed to disappear. The larger units can be managed by a farmer and his family with the aid of mechanical farm implements.

It may be argued that such concerns have the economic right to exist and that some sort of commercial euthanasia is permissible to put them out of their misery. But this has never been government policy and it is certainly morally repugnant to find that the task of eradication has been left to the user.

Another disadvantage flowing from the disproportion between capital available for investment in buildings and plant on the one hand and operations on the other is that in many cases, magnificent equipment is not being used to the maximum extent possible. Producers fear that they will become over-involved if they expand their businesses to the full; while they must find cash for wages and other essentials in payment for their products, they have to be satisfied with promotional notes. Since they are denied facilities by the banks, the prospect of expansion offers many complications.

Dr. Horowitz' claims that the tradition of investment in agriculture is firmly established in Israel if credits were allowed for operations the money would be milked away into increased equipment, thus, if anything, aggravating the difficulty. He quotes the example of the farmers who received IL20m. for operating small units in agriculture and equipment and then turned back to borrow from their familiar dealers, the owners. There is obviously considerable substance in these points.

Nevertheless, they do not dispose of the arguments raised by Mr. Tenenbaum. There is a tendency in Israel for us to welcome any criticism, however favourable, while we resent and abhor the capping comments of foreigners who find fault — say that they do not know what they are talking about.

The two experts may even be laboring on different philosophies: the American way of life welcomes comforts and consumption at the price of borrowing, the Israelis have a pioneer's preference for austerity and concentration on development.

Without choosing between the two alternatives it certainly seems that the Tenenbaum Report, with all its implications, must be examined jointly and dispassionately by a top-level Committee representing not only finance, but also commerce and industry.

Is Russian Oil Surplus Behind New Grab For World Markets?

By HELGA DUDMAN

LONDON (OPTNS). —

Cuba is only the latest stage in the steady Russian invasion of world oil markets which has been in progress during the past few years. By now Soviet bids on oil, all round the world, exceed 17,000,000 tons annually.

The men in the big oil companies who have watched this competition from Russia oil creeping up on them, do not believe for a moment that Soviet selling is primarily guided by political motives.

Of course Cuba was a political chance test that was too good to be missed. But even then

the Russians had to pay

lot of sugar, which they need

in return for their oil.

Naturally the Indians

should be looking for

markets for their oil at a

time when they have em-
braced a programme of

importing Western capital

which is going to

cost them a lot of money.

However, even without the political Russians — still rather awkward problem for the Western oil companies to solve — there is another

problem: the oil market is

not the same as the oil market in India, where the Indians have come forward with an offer to supply crude oil at a price 25 per cent below what is now being charged by the three com-

panies — Burma-Shell, Caltex and Standard — which own refineries there.

Cut Price Attacks

The deeper increase of the Cuban type of situation is that the expensive investment of this type designed to secure a market outlet for oil is suddenly made worthless.

Venezuela has as far as

Europe from the oil surplus

its main outlet in the

U.S. is being squeezed

by American import restrictions

and now the market for another two to four million tons in Cuba has disappeared.

The Venezuelans are by now

the most eager allies of the major oil companies in trying

to reduce the cut price of the Russians and the small independent oil companies.

The Middle East, on the other

hand, is still doing well in spite

of everything, largely because

of the oil glut in Western Europe.

They can scarcely be blamed

for this. However, from the

Indian Government's point of view it is a hard doctrine to accept that three foreign companies will be successful in getting a foothold in India.

In this delicate stage of the negotiations on the finance of the Third Five-Year Plan, it is to keep on the best of terms with Western Governments and business interests.

Matching Offers

The easiest way out, it is suggested on the Indian side, would be for the West to match the Russian offer by a medium-term loan covering India's oil imports during the next few years of critical foreign exchange deficits.

This might avoid the open conflict between India's needs and Western commercial interests, which now seems to be threatening.

However, it would leave the big Western oil companies just as vulnerable as the next generation in the under-developed areas of the world.

The industrialisation of rural areas, which would make for a healthy dispersal of the population and prevent social unrest, is a problem in itself.

Europe today faces the problem, as it has always faced, on a smaller scale for several decades, of resettling its surplus rural population. Germans and Dutch farmers may settle in the underpopulated areas of Southern France, for instance, while Italian farmers have to migrate to Latin America.

The inevitable result of these land consolidations is the absorption of migrants into the industrialisation of rural areas, which would make for a healthy dispersal of the population and prevent social unrest, is a problem in itself.

Europe today faces the problem, as it has always faced, on a smaller scale for several decades, of resettling its surplus rural population. Germans and Dutch farmers may settle in the underpopulated areas of Southern France, for instance, while Italian farmers have to migrate to Latin America.

The rural planner of today must take into consideration the rising expectations of the new generation in farm areas and the demand for standards of living and privileges equal to those enjoyed by the urban population.

The aims of this new generation community life.

The planned economy will take into consideration the new economic pattern in which the old landlord's farm will be replaced by a large and modern "agricultural production unit" comparable to a manufacturing plant with regard to mechanization, volume of output and demands for skilled labour.

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National Insurance Reviewed—

By Hannah Lamdan, M.K.

Experience Proves Many Changes Needed

THE State of Israel may well be proud of the social insurance it provides after only 12 years of existence, but it must continue to act on the principle that many changes and improvements are in order.

Apart from the amendments made by the Knesset in the National Insurance Law at the time it was passed in 1954, many changes have been effected in it since then and scope has been expanded by legislation and regulations of the National Insurance Institute, the aim being to improve the social welfare aspect of the law.

Insurance to cover widowhood, work accidents and motherhood insurance, the Reserve Soldiers' equalization fund and last of all, the law providing for payments to large families, have prepared the ground for a general federal social security system.

From the start the public was favourably disposed toward the National Insurance Institute which has been extremely watchful of the beneficiaries' legal rights.

During its six years of existence, the Institute has granted benefits to 250,000 married women, 20,000 accident casualties, 47,000 aged, 8,000 widows and 42,000 large families (granted in 1952/53).

The benefits to large families have performed a particularly important function for social welfare, having aided 100,000 underprivileged children. Of great significance is the fact that statistical breakdown of the employment status of the recipients showed the following:

Employment Status of Children	Average Number
Regularly salaried Workers	13,693 8.0
Temporary salaried workers	10,983 5.6
Self-employed	4,323 5.4
Part-time workers in immigrant villages	2,202 5.1
Unemployed	1,381 5.2
Others	4,790 5.4

Not that regular salaried workers make up only about one-third of the total number.

The facts and statistics published by the National Insurance Institute are the best testimonial to the institute's achievements. But the field which still calls for reforms is insurance for housewives with regard to which the social care aspect has been almost completely neglected.

Social workers are agreed that when families are not completely insured, the woman is the first to suffer. Under

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by electrolysis
Guaranteed no after-growth

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Cosmetics Course for Apprentices

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FASHION SHOWS

presented by us in cooperation with TELVA Models, ELANIT, ADERGO, GOTTEX, of the Kings and President Hotels, and convey our apologies to the many others who were unable to attend due to the lack of space.

"VIGO" will in the future, as well as in the past, strive to meet all your wishes to your utmost satisfaction, and will continue to be deserving of your trust.

Cordially yours,



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a source of youth and beauty for your hair. Refreshes dull, tired and dry hair, restores its elasticity and gives sheen and fragrance of fresh apple blossoms.
Wash your hair in its rich and fragrant lather. Need Apple Blossom Shampoo really puts spring into your hair.

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heavy pressure from various women's organizations, a compromise plan for householdwives was agreed upon. Householdwives were permitted to take out voluntary insurance by a specified date. It is common knowledge that voluntary insurance protects the strong members of society rather than the weak, yet this was the only type of insurance available to the housewife.

Moreover, there is now a pressure that is gaining popularity in National Insurance circles which would completely deny the housewife her status as a worker. This will be done by redefining the housewife under the National Insurance Law as "a married woman who does not work independently." Those who will be most affected in this sense are the need of the social benefits intended were almost untouched by this compromise plan.

Even those who were insured have not received maximum coverage. On the con-

trary, accidents incurred during the housewife's work-day are not covered as work accidents under insurance. The housewife's work is not legally defined as "work" because she has no employer. Not only that, but she is not eligible for income tax deductions for disabilities incurred in such accidents.

Another injustice is that voluntarily insured housewives must, upon being widowed, stop paying premiums. Their widowhood benefits are identical to those received by widowers who have not paid voluntary insurance premiums. This is an instance of unjust equality, which levels downward rather than upward.

(This is the third in the series by Knesset Member Hannah Lamdan. The others appeared on July 22 and 29.)

OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY MAID SERVICE

By Diana Lerner

THE Tel Aviv housewife, who is able to afford it, can now find a maid by telephoning 66755, or going to 19 Rehov Brenner, where there is an official arm of the State Employment Service.

Opened in June, this bureau has been serving as a temporary agency for domestic workers from the roster of unskilled workers in the Labour Exchange and women recruited from among those who have been congregating in Allenby Road between King George and Sheinkin, waiting to be hired. Miss Lee Avari, who is in charge of the new service, goes out into this area daily to get the women to come into the office to find employment. On the average, there are 200 women, all of whom were placed, but there are new faces on this street daily who have learned via the grapevine that this is the place to go if you want work.

The opening of a special labour exchange for domestic workers, according Mr. Israel Carmi, Director of the Tel Aviv Employment Service, was a move to wipe out the existing informal slave market. The area has been very spot in the city. Mr. Carmi said, for private arrangements of all sorts, not only between housewives and women looking for work, but "other ventures." A housewife coming to look for help there is befriended by a dozen women who probably have had to leave. This has brought about the creation of private agencies who have notoriously exploited such women. Mr. Carmi stressed, requesting as high as 15 per cent commissions for placements, while black market exchanges developed for other purposes.

Rabbi Goots of Kerem Zeitma, the spiritual leader of the region, is enthusiastic about Menahem's "competition." "We like him and respect him," he says. And it is small wonder, in view of his modesty and helpfulness. Not long ago Menahem had the Dardot postman send along a letter addressed to a woman in which her daughter asked her to come and visit. The woman's husband refused to let her go until he was certain the request had actually been made. The husband convinced, the wife travelled.

And patrolman Menahem went on to other business.

PATROLMAN YOSEF MENAHEM, 20, doesn't like it tall for his work. In the year he has been patrolling his mountainous beat he has learned that one of his chief duties is discretion and tact concerning the infinite variety of problems brought to him by the residents of Ein Zeitma, Dalton, Kerem Zeitma, Alma and the Circassian village of Shlomo. The young father of five who came to Israel from Tripoli 11 years ago, works at definite shift but must be ready for anything any time. And he is.

PATROLMAN MENAHEM'S task, powers of persuasion and quiet control of explosive situations have won him the affection and respect of all, including the Circassians, in whose village he is also one of the village leaders. He has been instrumental in bringing peace between husbands and wives and prevents feuds between clans. writes letters for the illiterate, runs official errands for farmers who can't leave their chores, and was the first to tell everyone what to do about the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic.

Called from his home in Dalton to prevent a fight, he will explain that "after all, we are all brothers — and why should we fight and open another file in the police station?" He doesn't mind filling out files, and does only after much serious consideration.

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According to Postchner, the beautiful Mary von Velzera was the illegitimate daughter of Rudolf's father, Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph.

Domestic Letter Box

PLEASE HELP

IN the very heart of a residential part of Givatayim, where the refuse bins of each house are situated along the streets, so that passers-by can see them, is not very agreeable sight and smell even 10-15 metres.

In our house, incidentally, the refuse bins are in a special, closed room. The smell inside the room is revolting, although the bins are rinsed out with water after they are emptied and lysol put in. This room is situated directly underneath our room, and sometimes the door is opened, our flat is pervaded by that stench, which goes away only some minutes after the door is closed again.

I would be very grateful if somebody could advise me on how this smell could be eliminated.

Yours etc.
M. G.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Givatayim, July 12.

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HOUSEHOLD INSECTS
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NIKI

VISITOR'S GALLERY: Mrs. Harry Cahane

Women's League's New Project

SAID to him, well, at least you'll be able to fly across the Atlantic, and you might even raise a board."

Mrs. Harry Cahane was telling me how she persuaded a little girl, her nephew, to join an American student group visiting Israel this summer. Her manner — direct, cheerful — and her arguments — down-to-earth, unemotional — explain her success: The unenthusiastic young man came, and is now having the time of his life in Beersheba.

These same qualities are behind Mrs. Cahane's remarkable effectiveness in her work for Israel. She is President of the Woman's League for Israel, one of the smaller but exceedingly productive American organizations working for Israel. With a membership of only 4,500 women in and about New York City, the League has built four large hostels for girls (in Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Netanya), as well as a dormitory at the Hebrew University. And on August 21 the cornerstone will be laid for a \$375,000 Student Centre at the University.

"Our staff is tiny," Mrs. Cahane told me as I chatted with her and her daughter, Gertrude, at the Dan Hotel. "All our money is reflected in our work. Since 1952, over 40,000 young women have lived in the League's homes — nearly ten immigrants aided for each American member of the organization.

Busy Career

"And we aren't fanatics; we don't feel that ours is the only work for Israel." In Mrs. Cahane's own case, this is an understatement. She has been cited for the sale of over 100,000 dollars in Bonds — a fact I learned elsewhere, for I learned nothing to the contrary. She worked for the U.J.A. for years, and is Associate Chairman of the New York Women's Division. She is on the Board of Directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. Born and educated in New York, she is a qualified lawyer — but it is obvious that she has had no time to practise her profession in recent years.

Throughout Israel in her present trip (her third), Mrs. Cahane finds herself a found-by-accident member of the League's committee waiting in Haifa cafe, a salesgirl in a Je-ru-salem dress shop. The changing backgrounds of the



young women reflect the changes in Israel's history. When the first hotel opened in Haifa in pre-Hitler days, the residents were mostly

N.D.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadasah Bat-Haim

DAUGHTER'S letters from Europe shed new light on old places. Most of the usual aspects of Paris seem to have faded by unnoticed, but she writes, three times underlined, "All the houses have balconies, and she finds this most impressive. She thinks the Bastille's celebratedness in a couple of words and spares no more than half a line for some place she refers to as "Versay," but devotes considerable space to telling me that all the girls of her age use heavy makeup and have been advised (by whom?) that she would look better with lots of black mascara and violet eye-shadow. She does not mention whether she intends to follow this advice. I hope, at any rate, not in Nahariya.

A LOT of letter space is taken up by her reports on the weather, which seems to startle her considerably. Naturally she has nothing suitable to wear, and has to borrow clothes from such time as she can in their company as it helps her not to feel homesick and it is such a relief not to have to talk English all the time.

SHE is happy to report that she has met a number of sailors in London, and that she has been offered much time as she can in their company as it helps her not to feel homesick and it is such a relief not to have to talk English all the time.

SHE has also met one or two fascinating dogs and cats and she would like to bring home with her a white Persian kitten. She has written sadly that she bought a lovely summer dress which she cannot wear because of the rain. Would like to know why then did she buy it at all, especially as I told her to buy nothing at all in Paris, especially clothes. Hope she was not misled by one of the establishments, or she will

not send any telegrams to inquire how she is.

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Grilled au Gratin

Arrange thawed-out fish fillets in a shallow baking dish and surround with tomato halves. Sprinkle with lemon juice, salt and pepper and the sparkle with melted butter and the wet. Broil until the top is golden. You can use cooked spinach or cauliflower (broccoli if you are lucky enough to grow it) for the tomatoes.

Tuna Chowder

This fish is a main meal one satisfying yet not heavy, and piquant enough to be stimulating in hot weather as well as cool.

3 cups cubed tuna fish

1 onion, sliced, 5 potatoes, sliced thickly, 8 tps. salt, pepper to taste, 2 cups of water, 4 cups milk, 1 cup cream, 2 tbsps. margarine, sprig of parsley.

Lightly fry the onions and the other vegetables in the margarine. Add the mushroom soup and bring to a boil. Pour this sauce over a whole carp and bake or stew until the fish is done.

Baked Stuffed Fish

Clean and salt any fish, leaving on the head but removing the gills. Then stuff the fish with the following mix unless it is very large.

1/2 cup diced tomatoes, 1/2 cup green pepper, 1/2 cup red onion, 1/2 cup garlic clove, 2 onions, 1/2 cup mushrooms, 1/2 cup mushrooms, 1/2 cup soft bread crumbs, 2 tbsps. chopped onion, dash of sage or mace (optional), 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper.

Cook celery in water with

margarine until melted and add the remaining ingredients.

Fish and Macaroni Salad

Boil prunes, beet slices, macaroni, 1/2 cup mayonnaise, 1/2 cup sour cream or leeks, 1/2 cup French dressing, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper.

1 cup flaked fish, 1 cup sliced celery sticks or cooked root, 2 small onions, sliced, 2 hard-boiled eggs, sliced, 2 cups shredded cabbage.

Cook macaroni as designated on the package, then drain

and chill. In a large bowl combine the mayonnaise, sour cream or leeks, French dressing, salt and pepper. Add the flaked fish and remaining ingredients and toss together lightly. Chill and garnish.

As COOL AS ON THE HIGH SEAS

In these hot days it's a real pleasure to lie down on a Gemavir Mattress.

Gemavir's perspiration causes you a satisfying night's sleep.

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Avoiding Sour Kibbutzim

PLATO wrote excellent radio scripts in Second Wave, though of course, not still better than our other radio authors. The first part of "Gorgias" made an excellent broadcast — clear, logical and well constructed. The only real shortcoming from a radio point of view is the colourlessness of Socrates' speeches. They are patient and interesting, what Socrates says, and punctuating with a bland series of "Yes," "Quite" and "You are right, Socrates." Even the great orator Gorgias is reduced to Socrates' "feed."

"Gorgias" really consists of three successive conversations and, for the full impact of the work, it should be considered as a whole. This is not to say, however, that the decision to broadcast only the first part was unjustified. The topic under discussion here is the character of the visitors to the kibbutzim and this is much simpler and easier to grasp in a broadcast than the ambitious overall subject.

Demagogues' Impact

Gorgias maintains that freedom is man's chief need and the orator, by influencing his fellow-citizens, produces this good. Socrates demonstrates the fallacy.

In our time, we have witnessed the mass impact of demagogery through modern media of mass-communication. The dangers inherent in radio were brought out by Hitler; the dangers in television are far greater (true,

Radio Review

It will expose an obvious phoneme like McCarthy, but a subtler demagogue may get away with it. We still need our Socrates to emphasize the distinction between the orator, basically a moral teacher, and the demagogue. The warning remains relevant.

This excellent feature — the first in a series of revivals of readings from Plato — contained a sound performance by Zalman Lewin as Socrates. His voice had just the right degree of resonance and authority.

SUMMARY of the present situation in the tourist industry was contained in Monday's "Press Conference". The broadcast was unconvincing and a little sleepy in atmosphere (possibly the hot weather was an influence), but the material was often interesting.

It is estimated that 215,000 tourists will visit Israel and that they will spend £20m. Seventy per cent of the visitors are Jews. The tourist's average stay is 12 days. There are still lacunae in our facilities: most of the complaints are about inferior service in hotels, a producer are considerable, and the feature went with a swing.

Mr. Kollek praised the public's reaction to the strike. We were also told that many groups were persuaded to

stay on kibbutzim this year. In this respect, however, much publicity has been given to the kibbutzim remain open to tourists. Tourists should not be sent to kibbutzim where they are shunned and made to feel as outsiders: they will leave disgruntled unless they discern a willingness to mix.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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The story was about a mental home escapee who digs up Allenby Road and becomes a national hero by thereby converting Tel Aviv into the Venice of the Eastern Mediterranean. In the process, we go through the inevitable grades of bureaucracy upon which Mr. Kishon is based — but it was still good fun and constituted a pleasant summer night's entertainment.

As far as I am concerned, that is all there is to the "question".

14.5.5. — This morning I chanced to look at my comb and found 20 individual hairs in it. I am not worried. My hairdresser, whom I happened to meet in his shop, confirmed that "a daily fall-out of 10-20 hairs" was quite normal".

"That's nothing," said the hairdresser, who ought to know. "Baldness is hereditary. Only those whose fathers



Diary of A Hairsplitter

By Ephraim Kishon

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"That's nothing," said the hairdresser, who ought to know. "Baldness is hereditary. Only those whose fathers

were affected need worry."

At home I ran across a picture of grandfather and his eight brothers. All of them were bald. That hairdresser should stick with his scissors instead of dabbling in genetics and making an ass of himself.

14.5.5. — Since I started looking, my hair is falling out all the time. Naturally no one notices this, but I realize that my mane is thinning (last year the average was: 301). I am not alarmed, only vigilant. I wrote to my poor mother and found the following answer in the "Advice to the Lover-ly column":

"Alert, Tel Aviv. The hairdresser, like the others, is a man of mammals. Their failure is a normal process, but if it reaches a certain point, it will be bald! Surely, this could be avoided somehow?" Under Krushchev's influence I went to the mirror and examined the state of my hair. Only after a minute's scrutiny did it occur to me that my hairline had receded considerably. Last year the average was: 301. I am not alarmed, only vigilant. I wrote to my poor mother and found the following answer in the "Advice to the Lover-ly column":

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ISLE OF HOPE IN A SEA OF TURBULENCE

By a Special Correspondent

A MITE between Cyprus and Israel has its roots in the 1948-1949's. Up to that time there was some trade between the two British "colonies," but the people of Cyprus took little more than an academic interest in the situation in Palestine. This changed in 1948, with the establishment by the British of internment camps in Cyprus for "illegal" immigrants to Palestine.

This evoked a wave of sympathy for the internees among the Cypriots, who now watched with interest and appreciation the Jewish struggle for independence in Palestine. Many Cypriots are today helping and friendlier extended to the local population to the Jews in the camps, and practical assistance was afforded in many ways.

Shortly after the establishment of the State in 1948, an Israeli Consulate was established in Nicosia and successive consuls have worked assiduously and successfully in promoting relations be-

tween the two countries. Political relations have hitherto been with the British and on an eminently correct basis. The attainment of Cypriot independence will necessitate a vast change in status and approach. Israel wants friendly cooperation with her closest accessible neighbour, while the Cypriots have repeatedly expressed their intention to maintain close friendship with all countries — especially with the states of the Middle East.

Israel sees Cyprus as an island of hope in a sea of turbulence and tension; it is possible that Cyprus can serve as a meeting-ground not only for Arab and Israeli, but also for minimal groups within the Arab complex, such as the Egyptians and Iraqis. It could also potentially serve as a centre for international organizations which have hitherto been unable to establish a Middle Eastern regional office because of the stresses in the area.

The Arab world is pressing Cyprus to take an active participation with Israel, failing that, to restrict them to the minimal level of recognition. The usual threats and blockade weapons are already being employed. For instance, when El Al offered to take travel agents on an initial trip outside the Lebanon, the Lebanese council told the agents that anyone who accepted would be blacklisted by the Arabs. As a result, the agents did not come. The Arab pressure extends to all areas of cooperation — political, economic and cultural.

It remains to be seen whether the new republic will be able to stand up against the blackmail, threats and



A CYPRIOT TRIBUTE

"The immigrants in Cyprus," a gift of the artist George Pol. Georgiou to the Bezalel Museum and photographed at the Georgiou Exhibition there April 1959.

blandishments poured out by the Arabs, who have a useful trump-card in the presence of over 15,000 Greek Cypriots in Egypt. Another important factor has been the all-out support which Nasser and the Arab states have expressed for the cause of Cypriot independence in international forums. Israel, while wholeheartedly supporting Cypriot independence, has taken additional commitments which prevented her backing from being as unequivocal as that of the Arab states, and this fact has not gone unnoticed in Cyprus. Nevertheless, there is an understanding in Israel that Nicosia is extremely active, not only in promoting Israel's interests in Cyprus, but in assisting Cypriots to sell to Israel.

two young democracies. Although at first Israel bought more from Cyprus than she sold to her, she now finds herself in an unaccustomed situation — her exports to Cyprus far surpass her imports from that country. The balance has been growing rapidly in Israel's favour. In 1958, Cyprus imported goods to the value of £50,270, and exports to the amount of £84,000; in 1959 the figures were £87,829 and £84,516. To keep this exchange growing, Cyprus must first increase its exports to Israel, and the Israeli mission in Nicosia is extremely active, not only in promoting Israel's interests in Cyprus, but in assisting Cypriots to sell to Israel.

The difficulty is that the position of Cyprus exports to Israel is mixed. The main exports from Cyprus to Israel in 1959 were hides (£31,195), metal containers (£17,695), potatoes (£10,423) and gourds (£9,440).

There is comparatively little scope for the increase of exports, as Cyprus main products either correspond to our own or are committed. Israel recently bought a shipment of carobs, but this is likely to be a one-time deal, while imports of other agricultural products. We import a number of mules and, on a long-term basis, it may be possible to import copper pyrites mined in Cyprus. But this is dependent both on Cyprus' ability and willingness to export the pyrites to Israel and on Israel's possessing the machinery and plants to process it. Israel, however, has a vast range of goods which interest the Cypriots and which they would buy in ever larger quantity if the trade balance could be improved. Israel's main exports to Cyprus in 1959 were eggs (£158,364), sunflower oil (£167,300), ground-nuts (£21,100), dried fruit (£10,000), plywood (£26,504), mining machinery (£24,150), tires (£22,450), fish (£20,042), soybeans (£10,813), oils (£15,920), cotton yarn (£14,632), and gins (£10,000).

Unfortunately, this remains largely one-way traffic. The average Cypriot would like to see Israel, but the high cost of the journey and the stay in Israel deters him. It costs him £20 to fly to Lydda and only £8 to fly to Beirut. Efforts have been made recently to attend the L.P.O. performance of "The Marriage of Figaro," but have fallen through because of the cost.

TECHNICAL assistance I constitutes another sphere of Israeli-Cypriot cooperation. Israeli experts have gone to Cyprus to give advice on a variety of topics including carob growing, urban sewage and building. A number of Cypriots have visited Israel to study — most recently, some came to learn about oil fishing methods. This has not been very profitable, and Israeli experts have visited Cyprus to study forestry methods. Not all these contacts have been on governmental level. There has been close friendship to flourish between the labour and trade unions movements in the two countries, and Cypriot agricultural workers, for example, have studied agriculture methods in Israel under the auspices of the Histadrut.

There have been other contacts between the two countries in various spheres. The Histadrut and the Cypriot right-wing trade union, SEK (the second most important of Cyprus four unions), have exchanged delegations. In the world of sport, there have been meetings all along the line and although the Israelis have generally been victorious, their superior standards have been appreciated by the Cypriots without any resentment. In the past year, several Israeli soccer teams have been to Cyprus, and a Cyprus team has come to Israel. The well-known international soccer star, Eli Fuchs, is now training the Omnisport team and is producing Mandyl-like results.

The Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem has exhibited works by Cyprus' leading painter Giorgios (who painted a number of interesting pictures dealing with the international camps and Tel Aviv's Haifa Museum is exhibiting Cypriot ceramics on the other side). The visit of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra to Nicosia was one of the highlights of the island's cultural life and proved a great success. Educational exchanges are difficult for language reasons. Cypriots lack institutions of higher learning, but there is no point in sending their children to Israel when they can go to Athens or Ankara and study in their own language. There has, however, been some exchange on the seminar level and Cypriot groups have participated in seminars on the rehabilitation of war veterans, chamber music etc.

Attempts are being made by Israel to reach all sections of the Cypriot population, and the success has been reflected in the generally favourable attitude of the press to Israel in Middle Eastern problems. The ground has now been prepared for a firm friendship to flourish between the two Eastern Mediterranean neighbours.

Forests Call to the Walker

By a Jerusalem Post Reporter

I WAS more prepared for

Cypriot politics than for

its beauty. I had expected

typical Middle Eastern scenes

but found everything

green and lush. True,

I arrived at the best time of

the year — the beginning of

spring, which, tragically, for

farmers there — as in Israel

— came this year in February.

Already the wadi and

river beds were paternally

parched and I was told by

Cypriots that in another two

months, all will be brown

and burned" — but even so

it remains a beautiful island.

It combines scenic beauty

and charm, an imposing pro-

cession of antiquities, and

Hellenic and Byzantine tra-

ditions expressed in many

facets of Cypriot living. And

for contrast, the British —

ranging from anachronistic

accents to gentle, polite, cour-

te-tongued national service.

The landscape of Cyprus is

varied. The towns are more

modern than I had expected.

The scenery of the island

ranges from the classical

beauty of Kyrenia, the im-

posing ruins of Salamis, the

solid monasteries snuggled

in the folds of the hills or

perched proudly on their

summits to the snow-covered

mountains and the majestic

forests. Perhaps the trees

were the most surprising —

but it should be remembered

that Cyprus was once entirely

wooded and its foresters de-

cry the wastage of centuries.

The Romans and the Venetians here dug down timber

for their shipbuilding. The

Allied Forces in the Middle

East took all their wood re-

quirements from here during

the First World War. In the

recent troubled period, hid-

ing terrorists started forest fires

to evade pursuit. Now the de-

serted areas are being pa-

tiently nursed back to health

— from the directorate

of agriculture who took off

three hours to tell me of

his problems and intro-

duced his staff, to the far-

mer who welcomed me graci-

eously in his cottage; from

the handsome black-robed

black-bearded monks who

proudly displayed their fre-

shining robes; but showing marked Italian influence —

the hospitable doctor who

took me to dinner to partake

of the Cypriot's lavish mea-

— a comprehensive course

served on a dozen plates and

comprising everything in the

relish of the springtime.

And if you feel homesick... Well, I journeyed up

to Cyprus' highest mountain,

6,500 feet above sea-level,

whose peak is crowned with

a British army radar unit.

The unseasonable weather

had melted nearly all the

snow — which had covered

the entire mountain-side only

three weeks before — and

the peak was — one for meat,

the other for meat.

Although most of the agri-

culture is mechanized, there

is still the sight of peasant

tilling his rich, red soil with

an ancient wood plough

pulled by an ox or mule.

These peasants have a long

tradition and know how to

utilize the land to the utmost.

Fruit plantations abound —

the distant hills that look

like green mountains; the

apple and the orange, the

melon and the citrus ar-

chards; and the houseman's

"jewel of Massona" the

cherry, is hung with bloom

along the bough.

I found two odours typical

of the island — asphalt in

the country and kebab in the

towns. The wild flowers are

varied — not more so than

in Israel, but in Cyprus

they have the added charm

of growing beside bubbling

streams and gushing waterfalls.

It is an ideal place to

spend a week, but Israel must

get used to driving on

the other side of the road.

Drivers are better than in

Israel — and that goes es-

pecially for the army. Roads

are generally good two-car

highways built in the British

tradition.

Most disappointing in Cy-

prus are the poor plumbing

and the paucity of paved

roads. Sidewalks are un-

A Boost in Trade

By DAVID TRIVINE

NICOMIA is no further from Lydda than Beersheba is by road from Safed. El Al does the flight in 70 minutes, and the Theodore Herzl sails from Haifa to Limassol in eight hours.

Expansion of bilateral trade can be achieved by a planned development with Israel's assistance, if necessary, of those exports that may interest the Israeli market. There has been talk of establishing a copper refining plant in Israel. Cyprus possesses deposits of this mineral. Could not the refinery be a joint project of Israeli and Cypriot capital? Being raw materials from both countries, Cyprus possesses asbestos ore, but it costs 15 per cent above the world market price. Here is room for possible cooperation in the technical and investment field.

It must be recalled that Cyprus owns a reserve of manpower, due to her appreciable unemployment. Therefore any extension of employment opportunities must render the economy more fruitful and resilient. There are two areas in which Israel could render useful technical assistance services. One is in the extension of water supplies, for it appears that only 15 per cent of the island's arable land is irrigated. The second is in the development of fishing. These branches would not supply Israel's import needs, but are important to Cyprus' own overall economic development. One well-established instance is the role of those Israeli-owned citrus plantations in Cyprus, who have introduced there technical methods elaborated over the years at this country's Agricultural Research Station. While the citrus industry is highly competitive, Israel should study what benefits may accrue from cooperation in order better to face the challenge of big producer countries further.

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Dr. Fazil Kutchuk (left), Vice-President elect, and Archbishop Makarios (right), President-elect of the independent Cypriot Republic, will assume their offices on August 16.

Tragic Absence:

SENSE OF NATIONHOOD

By KENNETH MACKENZIE

ON the eve of independence there is a tragic absence of any sense of Cypriot nationhood. The Turks live in their own quarter, do their commerce there, and conduct their own sports and recreations in a spirit of bipartite division. The Greeks are fond of lamenting this barrier, but none of them will do anything to remove it. The atmosphere of partition is unhappily strengthened by the educational system, in which distorted versions of history inculcate in the children of each community the notion that the other community is their rival, and indeed arch-enemy.

Yet on the credit side there are brighter features. Although both Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk are now under fire from hot-headed nationalists within

their own communities, they themselves realize that effective coexistence at least between the communities is the minimum requirement if the island is not to be plunged into chaos. A good working partnership has been struck up between them — which could conceivably be the saving of the Republic in its early years when, because of the peculiarities of the Constitution, a great deal will depend on the relations between the President and the Vice-President.

Similarly cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Governments should help to invigorate the new Republic. Inevitably the policy of the new Turkish regime must be an impounder, but as far as the new leaders are showing themselves even more anxious than their predecessors to have the Zurich agreement implemented. It is axiomatic

that Athens-Ankara harmony will always be reflected in Makarios-Kutckuk cooperation in the island.

The other factor which may help the two powers to close the gap is the common threat to both from the Left.

It is on the economic front, however, that the left-wing might make its greatest advances. Already as a result of the several months' delay, the island's economy has become badly run down. There is an urgent need for foreign investment, as well as foreign aid.

Now with independence no longer a chimera, Makarios and his advisers can make plans for the island's economy — which is still predominantly agricultural. Even with reasonably favourable terms from Britain (£12m.) has been offered for the first five years, with an expectation of parallel gestures from the U.S. and other countries; the island will certainly undergo a period of economic hardship compared with the inflationary boom which accompanied the last years of the British occupation, with its big building programmes for the Services.

Alive in the Danger

Makarios is alive to this danger to his regime, and a curious armed neutrality characterizes his relations with the Communists. One of the most interesting facets of the long negotiations on the bases was the way Makarios refrained from making an issue out of the left-wing agitation that had been aimed at him.

This agitation should not be used for nuclear purposes. This is a significant straw in the wind.

After all the strife and cataclysmic upheaval of the past few years it would be unrealistic to expect Western-style democracy to emerge from the Cypriot situation. Perhaps through the fault of the British as well as their own, the Cypriots are unaccustomed to a give-and-take which is essential for a democracy to function effectively.

The affair of Mr. Phamakidis, the actor who was kidnapped last April for his right-wing criticism of Makarios' policies, has revived the old bogey of intimidation that marked the worst of EOKA's campaign. But with it all there is boundless energy and an enormous fund of untapped ability. There is no reason to doubt Makarios' sincerity when he recently remarked at the end of the negotiations on the bases, that this meant that "the sad Anglo-Cypriot dispute is over, and a new era of friendship and cooperation is inaugurated."

A visitor who is the holder of an International Driving Licence anywhere in the world, and in accordance with the provisions of any International Convention, shall be exempt from any requirement to hold a driving licence to drive in Cyprus during such time that he is a visitor and while the International Licence remains in force.

Your Vehicle in Cyprus

Members of automobile clubs or associations are allowed to bring their vehicles, either right-hand drive or left-hand drive. Cyprus has no income tax so the visitor's registration is the same as that of the motor vehicle in Cyprus, may make an application to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles for a "Certificate of Foreign Insurance."

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles may, on the application of a visitor who imports his car for his own use, register, without any payment, the car in the visitor's registration if satisfied that the motor-car is furnished with a valid International Certificate granted under an International Convention.

Third Party Insurance relating to all motor vehicles is compulsory in Cyprus. A visitor who is the holder of a Policy of Insurance issued outside Cyprus in respect of the third party liability, and which is the visitor's registration if satisfied that the motor-car is furnished with a valid International Certificate granted under an International Convention.

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THE JEWS OF CYPRUS

By a Special Correspondent

THIS island of Cyprus was a major centre of Jewish settlement in the early years of the Christian Era. There was a considerable number of Samaritans and Jews also lived at Paphos. The turning point came in the year 117 when Jews in many Eastern Mediterranean countries rose against the rule of the Roman Emperor Trajan, with a considerable measure of success. The revolt was both bloody and constituted a turning-point for Jews in several countries. In Cyprus, the revolt was led by Artemion, who managed to seize control of a large section of the island until his forces were defeated by the Romans.

The historian Dio Cassius reported that almost a quarter of a million Greeks were massacred on this occasion and that Shammai was destroyed. Modern scholars, including historians, met in Cyprus during this revolution to be staggered. Nevertheless there was doubtless a major revolt, and as a consequence the Jewish community was either driven out or put to death. A law was promulgated prohibiting Jews — and those who were shipwrecked on the island. However Jews did manage to settle and a not inconsiderable community was reestablished in subsequent centuries.

Few Traces Found

Considering the significance of the Jewish community, remarkably few traces have come to light. Nicosia Museum possesses only one relevant discovery — an inscription from Athienou, south of Nicosia, commemorating the reconstruction of a synagogue. It reads "Of Jones the elder son of Synesios he renovated the walls of the synagogue." The date is disputed; it has been variously placed at prior to the inauguration, at the period of Constantine, and in the fifth or sixth century. The only other relic of early Jewish settlement is a tombstone also of uncertain date.

During the Middle Ages, there were small settlements of Jews on the island. The Turkish annexation in 1571 was largely prompted by the Jew Don Joseph Nasi, who aspired to the crown of Cyprus but did not achieve it. Three hundred years later, it was Dilekeli who secured Cyprus for the British crown.

Cyprus was next heard of in Jewish history at the end of the nineteenth century when several attempts were made to establish Jewish agricultural colonies there. On half a dozen occasions small groups of Russian or Romanian Jews tried to found settlements, but these were all dissolved sooner or later — in most instances, however. Now, the only survivors is the cemetery at Margar, the upkeep of which symbolically marks the main communal preoccupation of Cyprus' Jews today.

The 1930's Influx

In the 1930's there was an influx of Jews into the island, and at the outbreak of the World War II, 1,000 families were living in Cyprus. They were evacuated, together with the British civilians, after the German conquest of Crete in 1941. About 25 per cent remained in Palestine but the remainder were taken to East Africa (Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, etc.). Many of these remained in their new homes after the war; some returned to Central Europe and others immigrated to Israel — but a number returned and the Jewish population of Cyprus over the past 15 years has averaged around 150.

Today there are only 120 Jews there, apart from a large

Kindness to Refugees Recalled

By PAY DOBON

WHEN I visited Cyprus in 1943, it was very much a British war-time base and I well recall the difficulties of reaching the island. By dint of using little "cigarettes" and finding an R.A.F. sergeant who came from a part of London I had known well, I was allowed to fly there by Hudson bomber and came back in style in the navigator's seat of a patched-up B-17 bomber.

The threat of invasion, which had hung over Cyprus just before Alamein, had almost disappeared but the night-clubs were still full of young Air Force officers who would be called away — in true Eve of Waterloo fashion — in the middle of the cabinet items to serve overseas. Two thousand Cypriots, most of them muleteers, had been taken prisoner.

At Home in Cyprus

At that time, several hundred Palestinian Jewish soldiers were stationed on the island, for the most part manning Ordnance Depots. They left in 1945 in Cyprus because the landowners demanded them of their own country, with its cactus hedges, orange groves, eucalyptus trees and winding mountain roads even steeper than the Kastel curves. For some of the men, who hailed from Salonica, the language was familiar, but even those who knew no Greek, classical or modern Hebrew, quickly picked up the patois and everyone used the word "endash" instead of "okay." They were very popular with the Cypriots and were often invited into cafes in Famagusta and Nicosia to drink a glass of the rather raw brandy or the potent "Aphrodite" red wine with the owners.

One of the highlights of that period had been the surrender in Famagusta of the Palestinians in the Italian Fleet. The Palestinians had had a hand in this, because the negotiations with the Italian officers were carried out with the help of one of the Jewish officers. The British officers had tried English, French and then German, but their opponents numbers, only to find that none of these languages were understood. A Palestinian officer who knew English and Spanish offered to help and found an Italian officer who could understand Spanish, a language he had picked up while fighting in the Spanish Civil War. The surrender was signed in Famagusta and the negotiations were then translated into English.

At Rosh Hashana (which was the occasion for my visit to Cyprus), the Palestinian units were hosts to the few other Jewish soldiers on the island — mostly English Jews in the R.A.F. and the Royal Navy, while the British local facilities joined the services, which the soldiers had arranged. The Shoaf was blown by one of the Palestinians "who" had been a peaking boor until joining up.

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MINERALS MAJOR CYPRUS EXPORT

IN ancient times, Cyprus was celebrated for its mineral wealth, especially for its copper mines and mining is today one of Cyprus' major industries contributing greatly to the economy of the island. Minerals now account for more than half of the proceeds from all of the country's exports.

Slag heaps scattered on various sites of ancient mining fields, and extensive ancient workings which are met with during present-day mining activities, testify to the fact that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millennium B.C. until Roman times. It was mentioned as such by several ancient writers.

It appears from various sources that there were four main mining fields in ancient Cyprus. The industry gradually declined, coming to a complete halt at the end of the fourth century B.C. No mining was evident from that time until quite recently, when on the site of these ancient mining fields an industry of great economic importance has developed.

It is believed that there must exist several virgin ore bodies, which, not showing any surface indications, remained untouched by the ancients, awaiting some mining company to bring them to light.

A record quantity of mineral products was exported during 1958 (the last year for which complete figures were available at the time of writing): 1,228,857 tons, as compared with 60 per cent in 1957 and 67 per cent in 1956.

At the close of the year 12 mining leases and five mining permits covering an area of 128 square miles were in force, in addition to 33 quarry licenses covering an area of 17.75 square miles. In main, royalties call for a nominal payment only, with the Government's revenue from mining depending primarily on the profitability of the operations and collected income tax on company profits.

Non-copper pyrites mined in Cyprus incur royalties of 1% per cent of value (f.o.b.); copper pyrites, 1 per cent of value; and other minerals from 1% to 3 per cent. Mining royalties royalties yielded \$84,857 in 1958.

A total of 145 prospecting permits were valid at the close of 1958, covering a total area of approximately 214 square miles. The overwhelming majority of the permits (105) were for copper and sulphur, while the remaining seven permits were for bentonite, clay, asbestos for chromite, five areas for magnetite and gypsum, and the remainder for manganese, siliceous sand and stone, brick clay, terra umbra and ochres, and asbestos.

The disturbed conditions which prevailed in the island in recent years deterred prospectors from operating in undeveloped areas, but some prospecting was accomplished by the major mining companies on their mining lease areas.

Over half of the island's mineral exports were produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, which operates the Mavrovouni, Skouriotissa, and Akrotiri. The corporation exported 762,501 tons of iron pyrite in 1957, only 53,111,723 was removed from greater exports. 529,728 tons in 1958.

The other principal products exported were 134,126 tons of copper concentrates valued at \$3,017,566; 228,821 tons of copper pyrites valued at \$1,492,451; 12,118 tons of asbestos valued at \$789,817; and 4,063 tons of cement copper valued at \$460,851.

Exports of mineral products represented 57 per cent of the total value of domestic exports from Cyprus in 1958, as compared with 60 per cent in 1957 and 67 per cent in 1956.

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